

Pesticide

info

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PESTICIDES



California Department of Pesticide Regulation

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What is a pesticide?

People often think pesticide means insecticide. Actually, pesticide refers to not only insecticides but many other kinds of chemicals. A pesticide is any substance intended to control, destroy, repel, or attract a pest. Any living organism that causes damage or economic loss or transmits or produces disease may be the target pest. Pests can be animals (like insects or mice), unwanted plants (weeds), or microorganisms (like plant diseases and viruses).

Throughout history, pests have caused problems.

Dinosaurs may be extinct but a prehistoric creature of another sort, the cockroach, has been crawling the earth for 350 million years. Diseases transmitted by insects, rodents and bacteria led to epidemics of deadly diseases like bubonic plague and yellow fever. Famines resulted when locusts, molds and other pests destroyed crops. During Ireland's great potato famine 150 years ago, a third of the nation's population died. It was caused by a fungus that pesticides can now control.

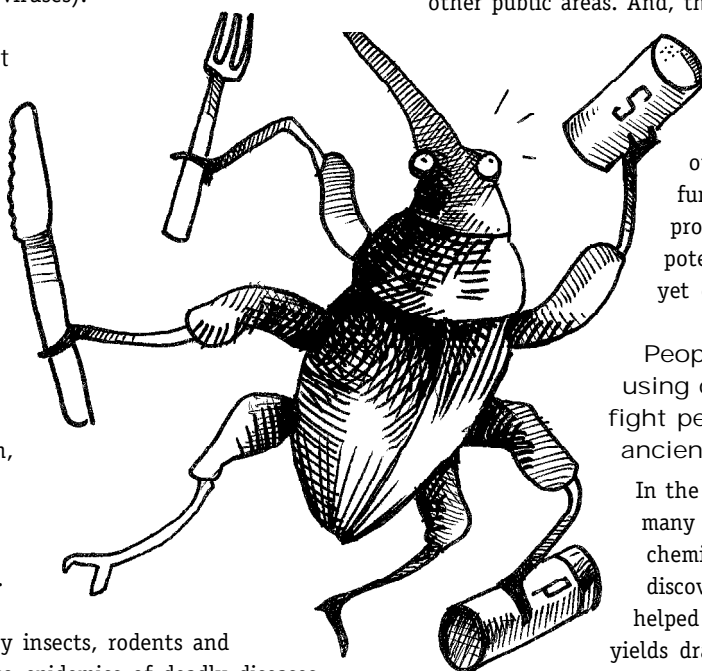
Pesticides may be natural or synthetic.

They may even be living, pest-destroying organisms such as *Bacillus thuringiensis*. Many household products also contain pesticides. They can include toilet bowl cleaner, disinfectant, cleanser, mildew remover, and ant and roach spray. Herbicides are pesticides used to control weeds on lawns and along roadways, in parks and other public areas. And, thanks to

fungicides, food today is virtually free of mold and other types of fungi. (Some fungi produce the most potent carcinogens yet discovered.)

People have been using chemicals to fight pests since ancient times.

In the late 1940s, many new kinds of chemicals were discovered. They helped increase crop yields dramatically and made available plentiful grains and a bountiful variety of inexpensive fruits and vegetables. However, during the 1960s, we became aware that pesticide use had its costs. Concern increased about potential health effects, environmental



contamination, and effects on wildlife. Some pests became immune to many pesticides. This all led to stricter pesticide regulation nationally and in California. In the 1980s and 1990s we have seen more widespread use of biological, cultural, and physical pest controls combined with judicious pesticide use. The goal is to combine them in a way that minimizes economic, health, and environmental risks.

Because most pesticides are designed to be toxic to their target pest – and because any substance can be harmful if used improperly – pesticide use is strictly controlled. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) protects human health and the environment by regulating pesticide sales and use and by fostering reduced-risk pest management. The Department's strict oversight includes product evaluation and registration, environmental monitoring, residue testing of fresh produce, and local use enforcement administered by the county agricultural commissioners.

Here are some common kinds of pesticides:

Algicides. Control algae in swimming pools, lakes, canals, and water used industrially or stored.

Attractants. Attract pests (for example, lure an insect or rodent to a trap). Pheromones are chemical sex attractants often used to confuse mating behavior of insects.

Biocides. Kill microorganisms.

Disinfectants and sanitizers. Kill or inactivate disease-producing microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, etc.) on inanimate objects

Fungicides. Kill fungi (many of which can infect and cause diseases in plants, animals, and people; examples of disease-causing fungi: rusts, mildews, blights, and molds).

Fumigants. Produce gas or vapor intended to destroy insects, fungi, bacteria, or rodents, used to disinfest interiors of buildings as well as soil before planting.

Herbicides. Kill weeds and other plants that grow where they are not wanted.

Insecticides. Kill insects and other "bugs".

Miticides. Also called acaricides, kill mites that feed on plants and animals.

Microbials. Microorganisms that kill, inhibit, or outcompete pests, including insects or other microorganisms.

Molluscicides. Kill snails and slugs.

Nematicides. Kill nematodes (microscopic, wormlike organisms that feed on plant roots).

Ovicides. Kill eggs of insects and mites.

Repellents. Repel pests, including birds and insects (for example, mosquitoes, fleas or ticks).

Rodenticides. Control mice and other rodent pests.

The term pesticide also includes related substances:

Defoliants. Cause leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, usually to facilitate harvest.

Desiccants. Promote drying of living tissues – unwanted plant tops or insects, for example.

Insect growth regulators. Disrupt the action of insect hormones controlling molting, maturity from pupal stage to adult, or other life processes.

Plant growth regulators. Substances (excluding fertilizers or other plant nutrients) that alter the expected growth, flowering, or reproduction rate of plants through hormonal rather than physical action.

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